

KENTUCKY



HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report June 30, 2004

Volume 4, Number 1

HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report Production:

**Kentucky HIV/AIDS Branch
Department for Public Health
Cabinet for Health Services**

Address: Kentucky HIV/AIDS Branch
275 East Main Street. HS2E-C
Frankfort, KY 40621

Phone: (502) 564-6539
(800) 420-7431
(866) 510-0008 (Case Reporting only)
(866) 510-0005 (KADAP Clients only)

Fax: (502) 564-9865

Web Address: <http://chfs.ky.gov/dph/hivaids.htm>

HIV/AIDS Program Staff

Branch Manager: Lisa Daniel
Secretary: Kay Loftus

For more information, please contact . . .

- ♦ **HIV/AIDS Services**—David E. Clark
- ♦ **Care Coordinator Program**—Vicki Johnson
- ♦ **Kentucky AIDS Drug Assistance Program (KADAP)**—Trista Chapman
- ♦ **HIV/AIDS Case Reporting**—Mollie Adkins/Bethany Potter
- ♦ **HIV/AIDS Statistics**—Cheri Holmes
- ♦ **HIV Prevention**—Lisa Daniel
- ♦ **Community Planning Group**—Lisa Daniel
- ♦ **HIV Prevention Initiatives**
 - ♦ **MSM Initiative**—Tom Collins
 - ♦ **Minority Initiative**—Ramonda Yocum
 - ♦ **Injection Drug Users Initiative**—Beverly Mitchell
- ♦ **HIV/AIDS Continuing Education Program**—Janet English (502) 564-4990

Kentucky HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report

Data Sources and Limitations

The HIV/AIDS Semi-Annual Report presents data regarding AIDS cases diagnosed and reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health, HIV/AIDS Branch through June 30, 2004.

According to state regulation 902 KAR 2:020, Section 7, health professionals licensed under KRS chapters 311 through 314, health facilities licensed under KRS chapter 216B and laboratories licensed under KRS chapter 333 are required to report HIV and AIDS cases to the Kentucky Department for Public Health within five business days of diagnosis. AIDS cases are reported by name, while HIV cases are reported by 'Unique Identifier' consisting of the person's initials of last and first name; date of birth; and last four digits of Social Security number. However, the reporting system for HIV cases will change. On July 13, 2004 updated HIV/AIDS reporting requirements will be adopted in Kentucky to include reporting for HIV using a 'Confidential Name Based' reporting system. According to the revised regulation 902 KAR 2:020, Section 7, HIV cases are to be reported by name, gender, race, and risk factor as identified by the CDC. Data from the HIV 'Confidential Name Based' reporting system, which was implemented as a result of these requirements, will not be released until a complete evaluation of the system has been performed. HIV tests can be either anonymous or confidential, however, only confidential HIV positive cases are reported to the Kentucky Department for Public Health.

HIV and AIDS cases identified in the Kentucky counties of Bullitt, Henry, Jefferson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer and Trimble are reported to an HIV/AIDS surveillance nurse consultant at the Louisville Metro Health Department. All other HIV and AIDS cases are reported to an HIV/AIDS surveillance representative at the Kentucky Department for Public Health. Case information from both sites are combined at the Kentucky Department for Public Health to produce this report.

A limitation of the AIDS dataset is the increasing number of cases reported with undetermined mode of exposure information. Cases with undetermined mode of exposure, based on year of diagnosis, have increased from 10% in 1998 to 27% in 2003. This increase makes year to year comparison by mode of exposure difficult. Enhanced surveillance activities have been implemented to attempt to resolve cases reports with missing risk factor information.



Number of AIDS Cases in Kentucky

Date of Report:	The date of an HIV or AIDS case reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS Program.
Date of Diagnosis:	The date an HIV or AIDS case is actually diagnosed.
KEY DIFFERENCE:	A case may be diagnosed in one year and not reported for many years later. For this reason, date of diagnosis is used to examine epidemiologic trends.

As of June 30, 2004 there have been 4,186 AIDS cases reported in Kentucky to the Department for Public Health's HIV/AIDS surveillance system. Of these reported cases, 2,296 are still reported as living. In 2003, there were 174 new AIDS cases diagnosed. Currently in 2004, 59 new AIDS cases have been diagnosed and reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS surveillance programs as of June 2004 (Table 1.).

AIDS Cases by Year of Report and Year of Diagnosis

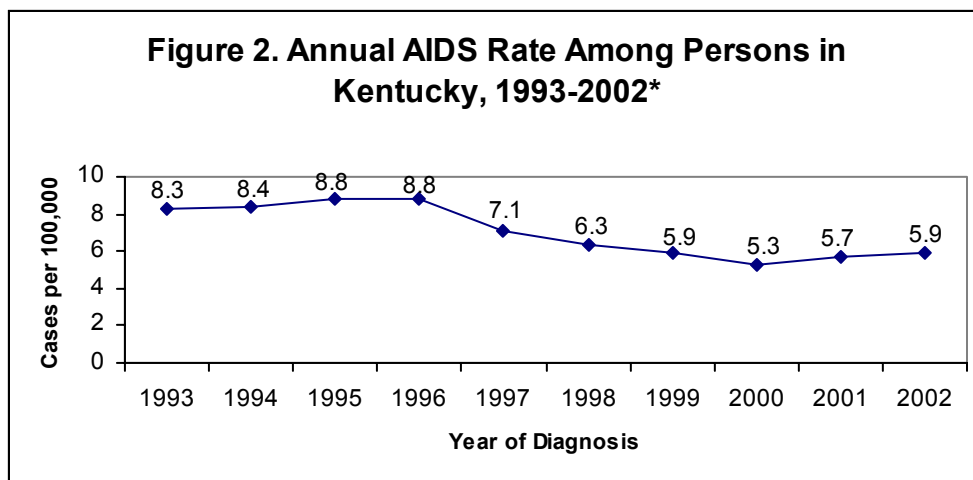
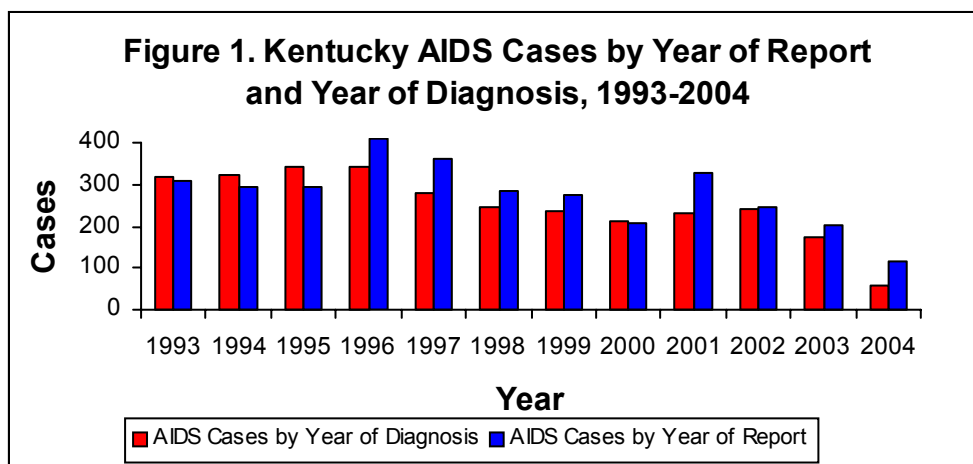
Table 1.

Year	AIDS Cases by Year of Diagnosis	AIDS Cases by Year of Report
1993	316	307
1994	322	294
1995	342	293
1996	344	409
1997	280	362
1998	247	285
1999	237	274
2000	214	205
2001	231	330*
2002	240	244
2003	174	202
2004	59 [†]	115 [†]

*The increase in reported cases for the year 2001 may be due to a change in reporting regulations, which were adopted in December 2000, requiring laboratories to report positive HIV test results to the Department for Public Health.

[†]2004 data is reported only through June 2004.

Number of AIDS Cases and Rates in Kentucky



*Data are current as of June 30, 2004, however, data for 2003 and 2004 are considered provisional data due to reporting delays and are not presented in trend analysis.

Figure 1. shows the Kentucky AIDS cases by year of report as well as year of diagnosis. The annual AIDS rates among persons in Kentucky shows a trend by year of diagnosis (Figure 2). AIDS incidence rates increased through 1996, but then dropped 40% from 1996 to 2000. This decline was partially due to advances in treatments for HIV and opportunistic infections. The treatments prolonged the lives of many patients as well as extended the time from HIV infection to AIDS progression. In 2001, for the first time since 1995, an increase was observed in the Kentucky AIDS incidence rate and continued through 2002. The stabilization and possible increase in the AIDS incidence rate may be the result of several factors including treatment failure, difficulties associated with adherence to complex medical regimes and late diagnosis of HIV infection that results in delayed initiation of life-sustaining treatment.

Cumulative AIDS Statistics: Kentucky vs. The United States

**Table 2. KENTUCKY AIDS CASES
CUMULATIVE THROUGH June 30, 2004**

Characteristics	Total Cases	% of AIDS cases ⁽¹⁾
GENDER		
Male (adult/adolescent)	3,589	86%
Female (adult/adolescent)	568	14%
Child (<13 yrs)	29	1%
TOTAL	4,186	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS		
<13	29	1%
13-24	219	5%
25-44	3,183	76%
45-64	715	17%
65+	40	1%
TOTAL	4,186	100%
RACE		
White	2,818	67%
African-American	1,247	30%
Other	120	3%
Undetermined	1	0%
TOTAL	4,186	100%
RISK		
MSM ⁽²⁾	2,376	57%
IDU ⁽³⁾	559	13%
MSM/IDU	245	6%
Heterosexual	488	12%
Perinatal	24	1%
Other ⁽⁴⁾	130	3%
Undetermined	364	9%
TOTAL	4,186	100%

(1) Percentages may not always total 100% due to rounding

(2) MSM=Men Having Sex with Men

(3) IDU=Injecting Drug User

(4) Includes hemophilia, blood transfusion, and risk not reported or not identified.

**Table 3. ESTIMATED UNITED STATES AIDS
CASES CUMULATIVE THROUGH 2003⁽⁵⁾**

Characteristics	Total Cases ⁽⁶⁾	% of AIDS cases ⁽¹⁾
GENDER		
Male (adult/adolescent)	749,887	81%
Female (adult/adolescent)	170,679	18%
Child	9,419	1%
TOTAL	929,985	100%
AGE AT DIAGNOSIS		
<13	9,419	1%
13-24	38,490	4%
25-44	676,569	73%
45-64	191,798	21%
65+	13,711	1%
TOTAL	929,987	100%
RACE		
White	376,834	41%
African-American	368,169	40%
Other	183,185	20%
Undetermined	1,797	0.19%
TOTAL	929,985	100%
RISK		
MSM ⁽²⁾	440,887	47%
IDU ⁽³⁾	246,546	27%
MSM/IDU	62,418	7%
Heterosexual	149,989	16%
Perinatal	8,749	1%
Other	21,396	2%
Undetermined	0	0%
TOTAL	929,985	100%

(5) U.S. Cases from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 2003;15.

(6) These numbers do not represent actual cases, rather they are point estimates which have been adjusted for reporting delay and redistribution of unknown risk. Value totals may be different because values were calculated independently.

Kentucky's AIDS case demographic (Table 2) closely parallels that of the U.S. AIDS demographic (Table 3). However, compared to U.S. data, the percentage of white cases reported is greater in Kentucky. This could be due to the greater percentage of white persons in Kentucky's general population compared to the U.S. population. In addition, a greater percentage of Kentucky AIDS cases report their primary mode of exposure to be Men Having Sex with Men (MSM) as compared to U.S. AIDS cases.

Annual AIDS Rate per 100,000 A Comparison of Kentucky to Other States, 2003

Table 4: Annual AIDS Rates by State, 2003

Rank	State	Rate
1	District of Columbia	170.6
2	New York	34.8
3	Maryland	28.5
4	Florida	27.4
5	Delaware	26.1
6	Louisiana	23.2
7	Georgia	22.0
8	Connecticut	21.1
9	South Carolina	18.7
10	Mississippi	17.6
11	New Jersey	17.5
12	California	16.6
13	Pennsylvania	15.3
14	Texas	15.3
15	Tennessee	14.3
16	Illinois	13.7
17	North Carolina	12.9
18	Nevada	12.4
19	Massachusetts	11.8
20	Arizona	11.0
21	Alabama	10.5
22	Virginia	10.5
23	Rhode Island	9.5
24	Hawaii	8.7
25	Washington	8.6

Rank	State	Rate
26	Indiana	8.2
27	Colorado	8.0
28	Missouri	7.1
29	Arkansas	6.9
30	Ohio	6.8
31	Oregon	6.8
32	Michigan	6.7
33	Oklahoma	6.1
34	New Mexico	5.8
35	Kentucky	5.3
36	West Virginia	5.2
37	Kansas	4.3
38	Maine	4.0
39	Alaska	3.5
40	Minnesota	3.5
41	Nebraska	3.4
42	Wisconsin	3.4
43	Utah	3.1
44	New Hampshire	2.9
45	Iowa	2.6
46	Vermont	2.6
47	Idaho	1.9
48	South Dakota	1.7
49	Wyoming	1.6
50	Montana	0.8
51	North Dakota	0.5

(1) U.S. Cases from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report*, 2003;15.

United States: AIDS Rate	15.0
---------------------------------	-------------

Cumulative AIDS Cases By Area Development Districts (ADD) and County at the Time of Diagnosis

Table 5.

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽²⁾	Living with AIDS
Barren River	142	63
Allen	10	6
Barren	21	6
Butler	≤5	≤5
Edmonson	≤5	≤5
Hart	6	≤5
Logan	17	8
Metcalfe	≤5	≤5
Monroe	11	7
Simpson	7	≤5
Warren	65	26
Big Sandy	40	23
Floyd	11	9
Johnson	6	≤5
Magoffin	≤5	≤5
Martin	≤5	≤5
Pike	20	11
Bluegrass	819	485
Anderson	7	≤5
Bourbon	12	7
Boyle	13	10
Clark	17	12
Estill	≤5	≤5
Fayette	588	348
Franklin	45	26
Garrard	≤5	≤5
Harrison	8	≤5
Jessamine	15	8
Lincoln	10	7
Madison	35	18
Mercer	15	7
Nicholas	≤5	≤5
Powell	6	≤5
Scott	24	16
Woodford	16	12

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽²⁾	Living with AIDS
Buffalo Trace	28	15
Bracken	≤5	≤5
Fleming	≤5	≤5
Lewis	9	≤5
Mason	12	6
Robertson	≤5	≤5
Cumberland Valley	92	58
Bell	10	7
Clay	21	18
Harlan	10	6
Jackson	≤5	≤5
Knox	8	≤5
Laurel	17	9
Rockcastle	≤5	≤5
Whitley	18	11
FIVCO	74	42
Boyd	50	33
Carter	6	≤5
Elliott	≤5	≤5
Greenup	12	6
Lawrence	≤5	≤5
Gateway	43	32
Bath	≤5	≤5
Menifee	≤5	≤5
Montgomery	14	14
Morgan	15	7
Rowan	8	7
Green River	143	82
Daviess	72	40
Hancock	≤5	≤5
Henderson	38	25
McLean	≤5	≤5
Ohio	6	≤5
Union	14	7
Webster	6	≤5

Continued on page 9

Cumulative AIDS Cases By Area Development Districts (ADD) and County at the Time of Diagnosis (Continued from page 8)

Table 5. cont'd

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽²⁾	Living with AIDS
North Central	1913	1008
Bullitt	15	9
Henry	10	≤5
Jefferson	1740	906
Oldham	114	67
Shelby	24	16
Spencer	≤5	≤5
Trimble	6	≤5

Kentucky River	37	21
Breathitt	≤5	≤5
Knott	≤5	≤5
Lee	≤5	≤5
Leslie	≤5	≤5
Letcher	13	6
Owsley	≤5	≤5
Perry	10	7
Wolfe	≤5	≤5

Lake Cumberland	58	35
Adair	≤5	≤5
Casey	≤5	≤5
Clinton	≤5	≤5
Cumberland	≤5	≤5
Green	≤5	≤5
McCreary	≤5	≤5
Pulaski	30	16
Russell	≤5	≤5
Taylor	6	≤5
Wayne	≤5	≤5

Lincoln Trail	116	66
Breckinridge	7	≤5
Grayson	8	≤5
Hardin	65	37
Larue	≤5	≤5
Marion	6	≤5
Meade	14	11
Nelson	13	≤5
Washington	≤5	≤5

ADD/County	Total AIDS Cases ⁽²⁾	Living with AIDS
Northern Kentucky	340	177
Boone	44	24
Campbell	75	39
Carroll	≤5	≤5
Gallatin	≤5	≤5
Grant	11	≤5
Kenton	200	102
Owen	≤5	≤5
Pendleton	≤5	≤5

Pennyrile	176	96
Caldwell	12	7
Christian	63	39
Crittenden	≤5	≤5
Hopkins	31	11
Livingston	9	≤5
Lyon	13	≤5
Muhlenberg	22	9
Todd	16	11
Trigg	7	6

Purchase	165	93
Ballard	8	6
Calloway	18	9
Carlisle	≤5	≤5
Fulton	≤5	≤5
Graves	21	9
Hickman	≤5	≤5
McCracken	100	59
Marshall	9	6

AIDS Cases and Rates by Year of Diagnosis and Area Development District of Residence at Time of Diagnosis

Table 6: AIDS Cases and Rates by ADD

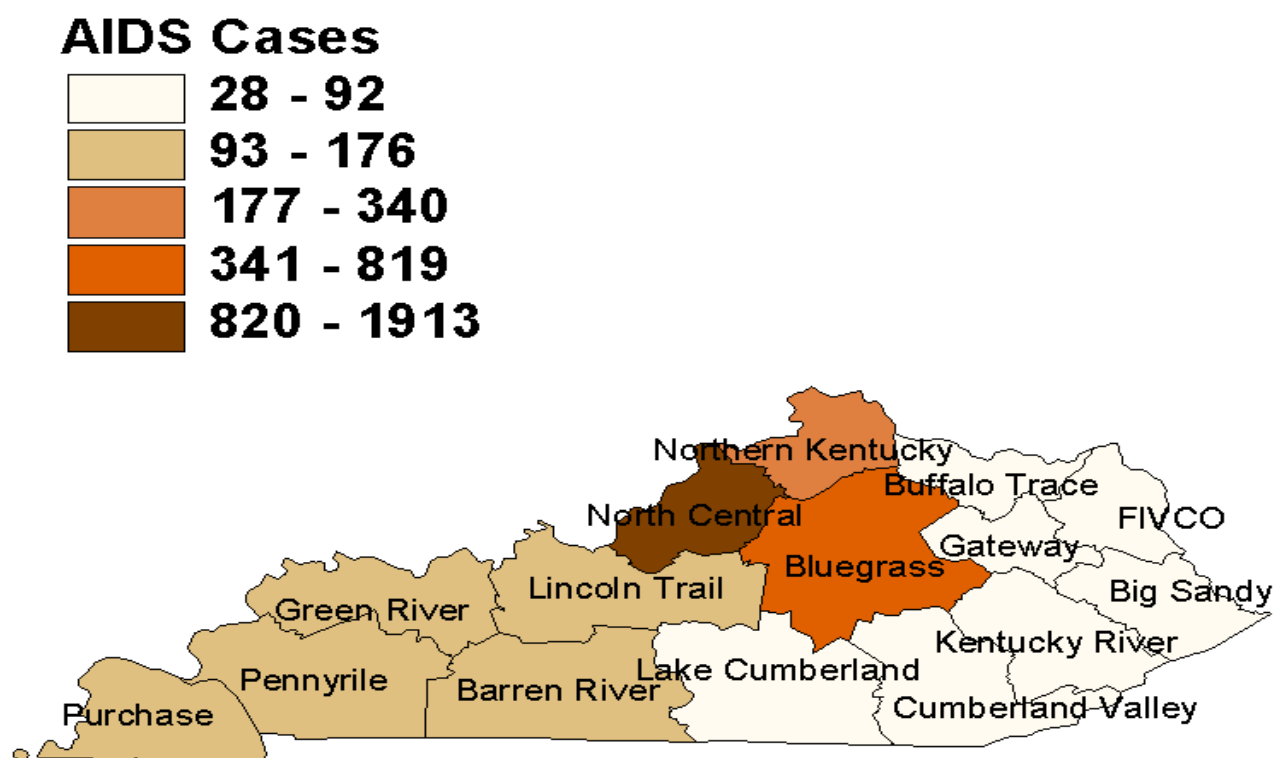
DISTRICT	CASES & RATES ⁽¹⁾	1982- 98	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	TOTAL CASES ⁽²⁾	%
1. Purchase	Cases	106	14	9	13	9	12	2	165	4%
	Rate per 100,000		7.3	4.7	6.7	4.7	6.2			
2. Pennyrite	Cases	133	5	12	7	8	10	1	176	4%
	Rate per 100,000		2.3	5.6	3.2	3.7	4.7			
3. Green River	Cases	100	8	9	6	8	9	3	143	3%
	Rate per 100,000		3.9	4.3	2.9	3.8	4.3			
4. Barren River	Cases	104	8	4	4	11	6	5	142	3%
	Rate per 100,000		3.3	1.6	1.6	4.2	2.3			
5. Lincoln Trail	Cases	85	5	8	5	8	3	2	116	3%
	Rate per 100,000		2.1	3.3	2.1	3.2	1.2			
6. North Central	Cases	1380	121	93	107	117	77	18	1913	46%
	Rate per 100,000		14.3	10.7	12.3	13.3	8.7			
7. Northern Kentucky	Cases	274	12	9	14	13	10	8	340	8%
	Rate per 100,000		3.2	2.3	3.6	3.2	2.5			
8. Buffalo Trace	Cases	22	1	1	2	2	0	0	28	1%
	Rate per 100,000		1.8	1.8	3.6	3.6	0.0			
9. Gateway	Cases	28	3	1	2	4	5	0	43	1%
	Rate per 100,000		4.1	1.3	2.6	5.1	6.4			
10. FIVCO	Cases	60	2	3	2	3	4	0	74	2%
	Rate per 100,000		1.5	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.9			
11. Big Sandy	Cases	34	3	0	1	1	1	0	40	1%
	Rate per 100,000		1.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6			
12. Kentucky River	Cases	26	1	1	2	5	2	0	37	1%
	Rate per 100,000		0.8	0.8	1.7	4.2	1.7			
13. Cumberland Valley	Cases	62	5	4	9	7	3	2	92	2%
	Rate per 100,000		2.1	1.7	3.8	2.9	1.2			
14. Lake Cumberland	Cases	45	0	2	6	2	2	1	58	1%
	Rate per 100,000		0.0	1.0	3.1	1.0	1.0			
15. Bluegrass	Cases	572	49	58	51	42	30	17	819	20%
	Rate per 100,000		7.4	8.5	7.4	6.0	4.2			
TOTAL CASES		3031	237	214	231	240	174	59	4186	100%

(1) Rates are only listed for years of diagnosis 1998 - 2003. Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delay.

(2) Total AIDS Cases both Living and Deceased.

Figure 3.

Cumulative AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Area Development District (ADD) June 30, 2004



The largest number of AIDS cases (46%) residing in Kentucky at the time of diagnosis were reported in the North Central Area Development District (ADD) which includes the city of Louisville (Figure 3). The Bluegrass ADD had the second largest number of AIDS cases (20%) reported in Kentucky, which includes the city of Lexington, followed by the Northern Kentucky ADD with the third largest number of AIDS cases (8%) reported in the state of Kentucky.

Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases By Year of Diagnosis⁽¹⁾

Table 7.

Characteristics	1982-98	%	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003 ⁽²⁾	%	2004	%	Total	% ⁽³⁾
<u>GENDER</u>																
Male	2653	88%	182	77%	177	83%	199	86%	192	81%	138	79%	48	81%	3589	86%
Female	354	12%	53	23%	36	17%	32	14%	46	19%	36	21%	11	19%	568	14%
TOTAL⁽⁸⁾	3007	100%	235	100%	213	100%	231	100%	238	100%	174	100%	59	100%	4157	100%
<u>AGE AT DIAGNOSIS</u>																
13-19	24	1%	1	0%	0	0%	2	1%	1	0%	1	1%	0	0%	29	1%
20-29	588	20%	36	15%	27	13%	35	15%	36	15%	32	18%	8	14%	762	18%
30-39	1446	48%	108	46%	101	47%	79	34%	88	37%	56	32%	22	37%	1900	46%
40-49	704	23%	67	29%	56	26%	82	35%	76	32%	58	33%	22	37%	1065	26%
>49	245	8%	23	10%	29	14%	33	14%	37	16%	27	16%	7	12%	401	10%
TOTAL⁽⁸⁾	3007	100%	235	100%	213	100%	231	100%	238	100%	174	100%	59	100%	4157	100%
<u>RACE</u>																
White	2132	71%	140	60%	118	55%	135	58%	147	62%	95	55%	36	61%	2803	67%
African-American	816	27%	89	38%	83	39%	86	37%	76	32%	63	36%	20	34%	1233	30%
Other	59	2%	6	3%	12	6%	10	4%	15	6%	15	9%	3	5%	120	3%
TOTAL⁽⁸⁾	3007	100%	235	100%	213	100%	231	100%	238	100%	173	100%	59	100%	4156	100%
<u>RISK</u>																
MSM ⁽⁴⁾	1809	60%	119	51%	101	47%	127	55%	103	43%	82	47%	35	59%	2376	57%
IDU ⁽⁵⁾	400	13%	37	16%	25	12%	31	13%	32	13%	29	17%	5	8%	559	13%
MSM and IDU	201	7%	5	2%	9	4%	9	4%	9	4%	9	5%	3	5%	245	6%
Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	79	3%	0	0%	3	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	2%	83	2%
Heterosexual ⁽⁶⁾	348	12%	35	15%	32	15%	25	11%	29	12%	15	9%	4	7%	488	12%
Transfusion/Transplant	40	1%	2	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	42	1%
Undetermined ⁽⁷⁾	130	4%	37	16%	43	20%	39	17%	65	27%	39	22%	11	19%	364	9%
TOTAL⁽⁸⁾	3007	100%	235	100%	213	100%	231	100%	238	100%	174	100%	59	100%	4157	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Adult/Adolescent if they are 13 years of age or older at time of diagnosis.

(2) Data for the year 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delays.

(3) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

(4) MSM = Men Having Sex with Men

(5) IDU = Injecting Drug User

(6) "Heterosexual" includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with HIV or at risk for HIV.

(7) "Undetermined" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons who are under investigation, deceased, lost to follow-up, refused interview, and persons whose mode of exposure remains undetermined after investigation.

(8) Totals may differ from the total number of Adult/Adolescent AIDS cases (n=4157) due to missing information.

Cumulative Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Risk, Race, and Gender June 30, 2004

Table 8. CUMULATIVE ADULT/ADOLESCENT⁽¹⁾ AIDS CASES

BY RISK, RACE, AND GENDER 6/30/04

		White		African-American		Other		TOTAL	
	Risk	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% ⁽²⁾
MALE	MSM ⁽³⁾	1882	75%	453	47%	41	45%	2376	66%
	IDU ⁽⁴⁾	165	7%	217	22%	25	27%	407	11%
	MSM and IDU	156	6%	82	8%	6	7%	244	7%
	Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	73	3%	8	1%	0	0%	81	2%
	Heterosexual ⁽⁵⁾	109	4%	83	9%	8	9%	200	6%
	Transfusion/Transplant	23	1%	4	0%	0	0%	27	1%
	Undetermined ⁽⁶⁾	117	5%	125	13%	11	12%	253	7%
	TOTAL⁽⁷⁾	2525	100%	972	100%	91	100%	3588	100%
FEMALE	IDU ⁽⁴⁾	69	25%	75	29%	8	28%	152	27%
	Hemophilia/Coagulation Disorder	1	0%	1	0%	0	0%	2	0%
	Heterosexual ⁽⁵⁾	152	55%	120	46%	16	55%	288	51%
	Transfusion/Transplant	11	4%	4	2%	0	0%	15	3%
	Undetermined ⁽⁶⁾	45	16%	61	23%	5	17%	111	20%
	TOTAL⁽⁷⁾	278	100%	261	100%	29	100%	568	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Adult/Adolescent if they are 13 years of age or older at time of diagnosis.

(2) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

(3) MSM = Men Having Sex with Men

(4) IDU = Injecting Drug User

(5) "Heterosexual" includes persons who have had heterosexual contact with a person with HIV or at risk for HIV.

(6) "Undetermined" refers to persons whose mode of exposure to HIV is unknown. This includes persons who are under investigation, dead, lost to follow-up, refused interview, and persons whose mode of exposure remain undetermined after investigation.

(7) Totals may differ from the total number of Adult/Adolescent AIDS cases (n=4157) due to missing information.

Cumulative Pediatric AIDS Cases by Risk, Race, and Gender June 30, 2004

**Table 9. CUMULATIVE PEDIATRIC⁽¹⁾ AIDS CASES
BY RISK AND RACE—June 30, 2004**

	White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
Risk	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% ⁽²⁾
Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	3	20%	1	7%	0	0%	4	14%
Perinatal	11	73%	13	93%	0	0%	24	83%
Transfusion	1	7%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
TOTAL	15	100%	14	100%	0	0%	29	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Pediatric if they are less than 13 years of age at time of diagnosis.

(2) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding

Table 10. PEDIATRIC⁽¹⁾ AIDS CASES BY YEAR OF DIAGNOSIS

Risk Factor	1982-98	%	1999	%	2000	%	2001	%	2002	%	2003 ⁽²⁾	%	2004 ⁽²⁾	%	Total	% ⁽³⁾
Hemophilia/ Coagulation Disorder	4	17%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	4	14%
Perinatal	19	79%	2	100%	1	100%	0	0%	2	100%	0	100%	0	0%	24	83%
Transfusion	1	4%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1	3%
Total	24	100%	2	100%	1	100%	0	0%	2	100%	0	100%	0	0%	29	100%

(1) Cases are classified as Pediatric if they are less than 13 years of age at time of diagnosis.

(2) Data for the year 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delays.

(3) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

Overall, there have been 29 cases of pediatric AIDS cases reported to the Kentucky HIV/AIDS Surveillance system (Table 9). Twenty-three of these cases were diagnosed prior to 1998 where the majority of cases were reported with a risk factor due to perinatal transmission, 4 were reported with a risk factor of hemophilia or coagulation disorder, and 1 reportedly due to transfusion (Table 10). There have been no reports of pediatric cases reporting risk factors for hemophilia, coagulation disorders or transfusions after 1997 and no reports of perinatal transmission after 2002.

Cumulative AIDS Cases by Age at Diagnosis, Race, and Gender June 30, 2004

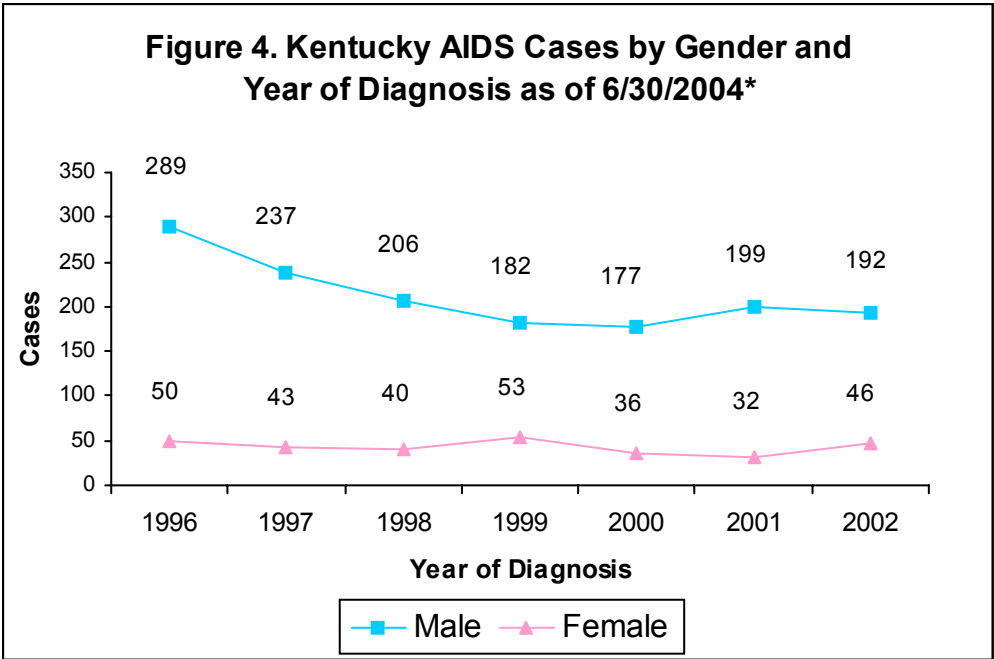
Table 11. CUMULATIVE ⁽¹⁾ AIDS CASES BY AGE AT DIAGNOSIS, RACE, AND GENDER 6/30/04									
		White		African American		Other		TOTAL	
Age Group		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% ⁽²⁾
MALE	<13	8	0%	8	1%	0	0%	16	0%
	13-19	17	1%	5	1%	1	1%	23	1%
	20-29	432	17%	163	17%	27	30%	622	17%
	30-39	1183	47%	432	44%	43	47%	1658	46%
	40-49	647	26%	282	29%	15	16%	944	26%
	>49	246	10%	90	9%	5	5%	341	9%
	TOTAL⁽³⁾	2533	100%	980	100%	91	100%	3604	100%
FEMALE	<13	7	2%	6	2%	0	0%	13	2%
	13-19	4	1%	2	1%	0	0%	6	1%
	20-29	67	24%	63	24%	10	34%	140	24%
	30-39	113	40%	118	44%	10	34%	241	41%
	40-49	57	20%	58	22%	6	21%	121	21%
	>49	37	13%	20	7%	3	10%	60	10%
	TOTAL⁽³⁾	285	100%	267	100%	29	100%	581	100%

(1) Includes both Adult/Adolescent and Pediatric AIDS cases.

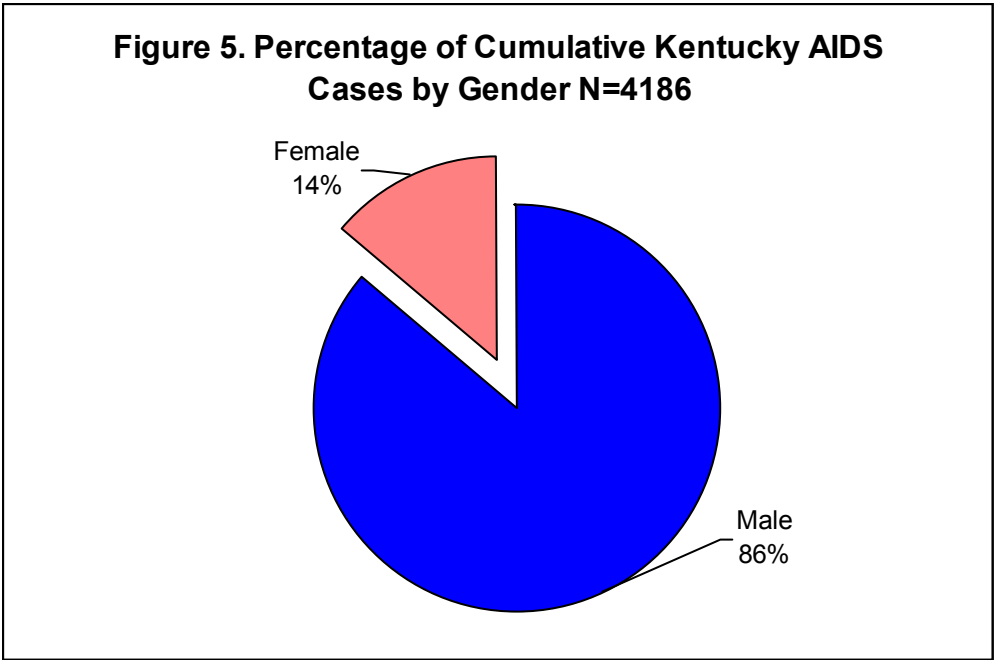
(2) Percentages may not total to 100 due to rounding.

(3) Total may differ from the total number of AIDS cases (n=4186) due to missing information

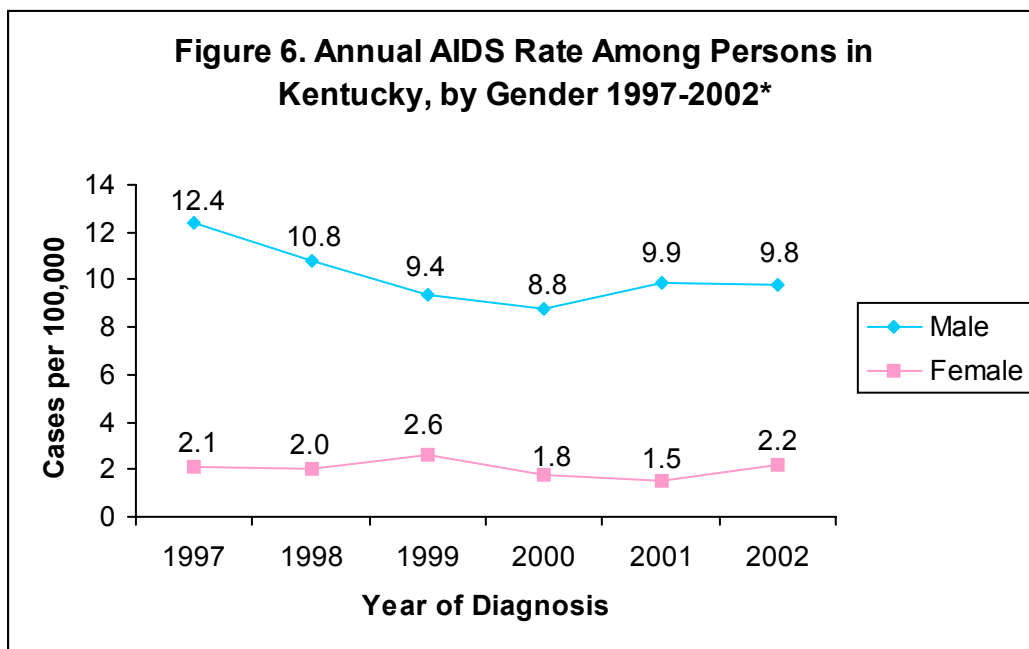
AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Gender
June 30, 2004



*Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis



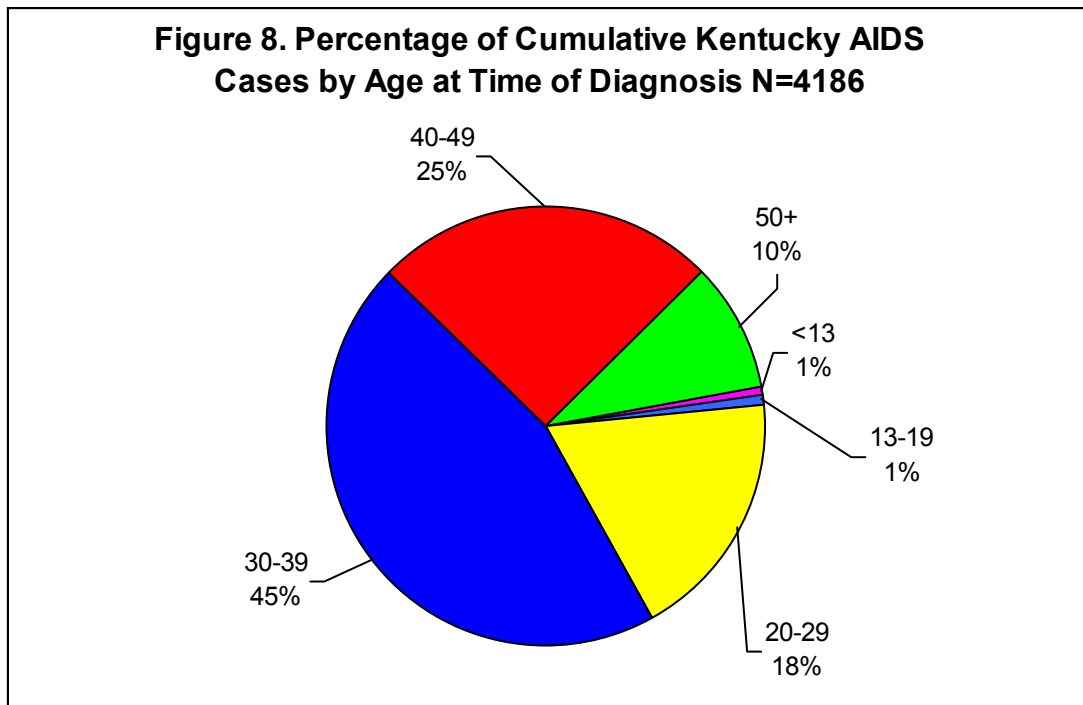
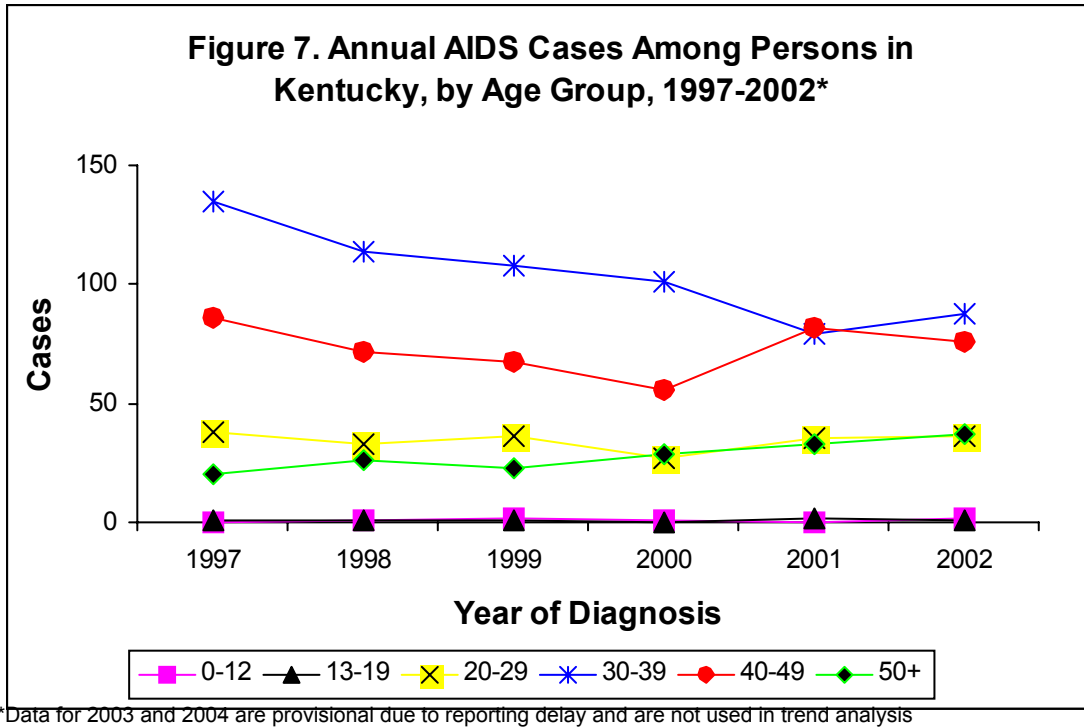
AIDS Rates in Kentucky by Gender June 30, 2004



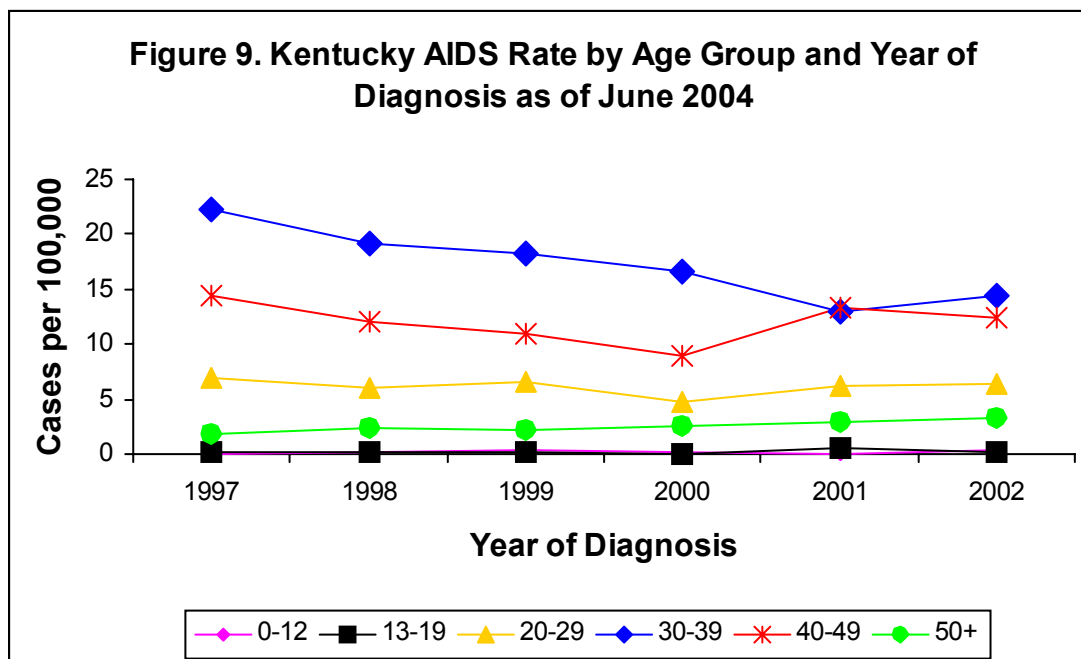
*Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis

Males represent the majority, 86%, of total AIDS cases reported in Kentucky (Figure 6). The incidence rate of AIDS among males is approximately five times higher than the female rate. Diagnosed AIDS cases among males increased 12% from 177 cases diagnosed in 2000 to 199 cases diagnosed in 2002. Additionally, an increase was also observed in the AIDS incidence rate for males in the year 2001 but has shown a slight decrease in 2002. Also, the number of AIDS cases in females has shown an increase as well as the AIDS rate for females.

AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Age Groups June 30, 2004



AIDS Rates in Kentucky by Age Groups June 30, 2004



*Data for 2003 and 2004 are provisional due to reporting delay and are not used in trend analysis

Kentucky AIDS rates by age group and year of diagnosis is shown in Figure 9. The majority of AIDS cases are diagnosed in their thirties (45%) followed by those in their forties (25%). AIDS cases as well as AIDS rates have steadily increased for the 50-59 age group. AIDS rates for those in the 30-39 age group steadily declined until an increase was observed in 2002. For those in the 30-39 age group, AIDS rates declined since 1998 but began to increase in 2002. These trends will continue to be monitored as data becomes available.

AIDS Cases in Kentucky by Mode of Exposure June 30, 2004

Figure 10. Percentage of Cumulative Kentucky Adult/Adolescent AIDS Cases by Mode of Exposure N=4154

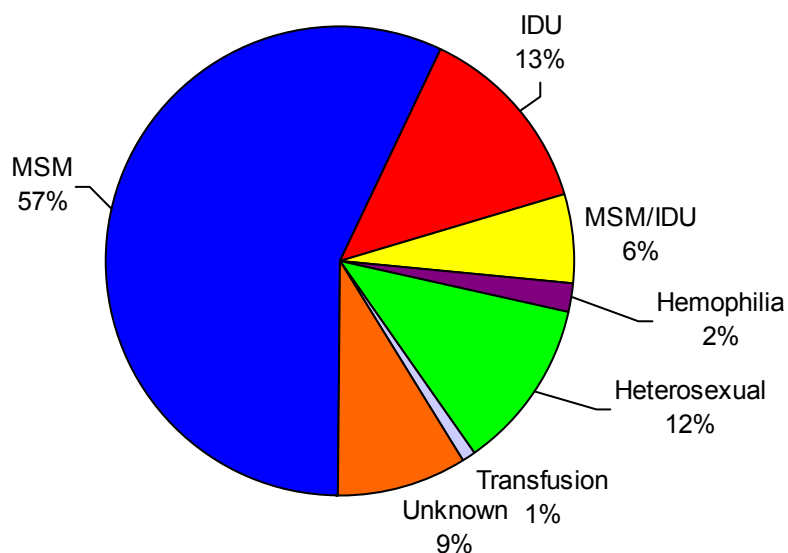


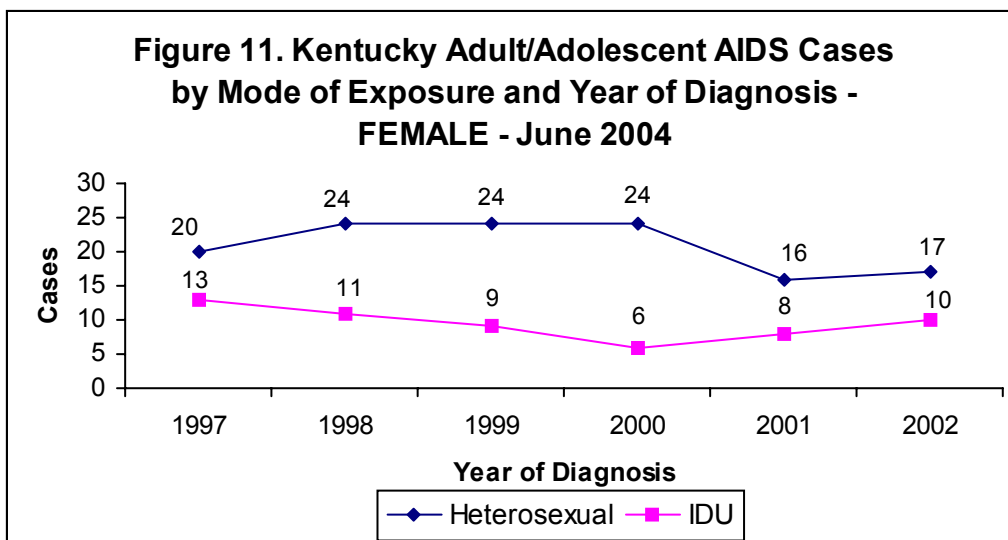
Table 12.

Risk Factor	N
MSM	2376
IDU	559
MSM/IDU	245
Hemophilia	83
Heterosexual	488
Transfusion	42
Unknown	364
Total	4157

In the state of Kentucky, the majority of adult/adolescent AIDS cases report men who have sex with men (MSM) as their primary mode of exposure (57%) as shown in Figure 10. Thirteen percent of reported adult/adolescent AIDS cases report injection drug use (IDU) as their primary exposure while 12% report heterosexual transmission. Six percent of Kentucky adult/adolescent AIDS cases report both MSM and IDU as their primary mode of exposure where the remaining 3% report other exposures (e.g. hemophilia, transfusion). Nine percent of adult/adolescent AIDS cases reported not knowing what their mode of transmission may be have been. Actual case numbers for each risk factor are displayed in Table 12.

AIDS Cases/Rates in Kentucky by Mode of Exposure and Gender June 30, 2004

Females



Males

Among Kentucky adult/adolescent AIDS cases, the majority of cases are reported as men having sex with men (MSM) as their primary mode of exposure (57%) followed by injection drug use (13%) and heterosexual contact (12%). For females, the majority of cases reported heterosexual contact and injection drug use (IDU) as primary modes of exposure. For males, the majority of cases were reported with a primary exposure of men having sex with men, followed by injection drug use and heterosexual contact.